

GERMANS SEIZE CACAK; CUT LAST LINE FROM NISH

Only Serb Avenue of Retreat Is Now Over-land Up Ibar.

ALLIES MAY LAND MEN AT KAVALLA

Transports Reported Off Greek Port in Move Against Dedeaghat.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 2.—By the capture of Cacak, announced from Berlin to-day, the Germans have closed the last rail outlet from Nish and forced upon the Serb armies retreating from Kragujevatz the task of immediate retreat if they are to be saved from Teuton envelopment.

Whether the Serbs can save themselves depends, in the opinion of military experts here, on the strength of their positions to the west of Cacak, protecting the new line of retreat from the valley of the Ibar, and on how much of a start they have on the German.

Once safely on the Ibar, it is pointed out, there will be a new possibility of outflanking the German advance northward along the Vardar River. For at Mitrovitz, about eighty miles up the Ibar, another branch of the Salonika road begins, which joins the main line at Uskub.

To forestall any such union the Bulgarians are attempting to advance up the Mitrovitz branch to a narrow defile, through which the railroad passes at Kariakov, and from which, once in their hands, they would be practically insurmountable.

Serbs in Grave Peril.

With nothing but rough mountain roads at their disposal, the retirement of the Serbs promises to be slow and hazardous, but even the difficulties will have their advantages in interposing rear-guard actions and safeguarding the flanks of the retreating column. Aside from the Bulgarian menace at the southern end of the Ibar route, the Serbs are still confronted with the danger of a flank attack from the Austrians, in case the Montenegrins can no longer hold them on the Drina.

But that the Montenegrins are grimly holding on to the river, and in spite of Austrian attacks have succeeded at several places in advancing, is indicated in an official statement from the Cettinje War Office issued to-day. At Hagora 100 Austrians, including an officer, four guns and a quick-firer, were captured, according to the report, while more than 400 dead were left on the field.

The Germans are also attempting by advance from Milanovac, which was occupied two days ago, to cut in at the Ibar Valley, where it crosses the Cacak-Krusevac line, midway between these two places, and thus intercept the Serb retreat. In pursuance of this plan Berlin announces that the Serbs have been driven from the Ibar, and that the main Serb forces are already out of the Kragujevatz hills and well on their way toward the Ibar.

Bulgarians Nearing Nish.

The Bulgarians also continue to make progress, although it is doubted here that they have yet penetrated within cannon range of Nish, as was reported from Sofia yesterday. The hills on both sides of the Nishava, below Piro, are still giving trouble and are only surrendered after the severest fighting by the Serbs.

Berlin reports that a new expeditionary force of the Allies is about to be landed at the Greek port of Kavalla, which lies eighty miles east of Salonika and is a few miles west of the Bulgarian frontier.

Experts here, however, are inclined to doubt a landing so far from the Salonika base, with there is no all connection, especially as the Allied force at the latter port is still none too strong.

Later, when Bulgaria, rather than Serbia, can occupy the Entente attention, Kavalla might furnish a base for operations against Dedeaghat and the

railroad connecting it with Salonika. But now the pressing need is the relief of the Serbs.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German official report of operations in the Balkans as given out tonight in Berlin is as follows:

North and northeast of Cacak we conquered an exit from the mountainous country south of Milanovac into the valley of the western Golljatz-Morava.

Cacak has been occupied by our troops.

The heights south of Kragujevatz have been captured on both sides of the Buctian hills, west of Slajina, on the Kniagjevat-Sokobanja highroad, as well as the hills on both sides of Turaja, east of Srtijelj, and crossed the Vrandol near Palanka.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

From Vienna the following report was issued:

The Austro-Hungarians attacked on the Montenegrin frontier and conquered Hopplav and Orlovac and the dominating heights on the Vardar, northeast of Ilidja.

MONTENEGHIN OFFICIAL.

The following statement from the Montenegrin War Office was received here this afternoon:

On October 31 fighting continued south of Visegrad, Bosnia. An energetic attack of the enemy was countered successfully.

On the remainder of the front we have kept up a constant fire on the enemy's positions. At Hagora we captured 100 men, of whom one was an officer; four guns and one rapid-firer. The Austrians left about 400 dead or wounded on the ground, as well as artillery ammunition.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL.

An official Serbian communication received here to-day is as follows:

On October 28, on the northwestern front, the enemy attacked in force on the right bank of the Penitza, and with less strength on the right bank of the Morava.

In the center the enemy was thrown back, with great losses, after having approached to within five hundred metres of the Serbian positions. On the remainder of the front there were severe engagements.

On the eastern (Bulgarian) front there was no important change south of the Morava. Toward Pirov fighting is continuous, as is also the case to the west of Zajecar.

Greece May Demobilize; Rumania Veering to War

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Nov. 2 (dispatch to "The Daily News," London).—Colonel Falkenheim, German military attaché at Athens, who went to Sofia immediately before Bulgaria's mobilization as the bearer of an autographed letter from the Kaiser to Czar Ferdinand, has unexpectedly returned to Athens, accompanied by two members of the staff of the German Legation and several German officers. They are reported to be entrusted with a secret mission.

The arrival of Falkenheim is considered most significant and probably heralds important decisions, since, if Greece's neutrality is to be maintained throughout the war, as is now openly hinted, demobilization is bound to follow. It is only delayed to justify Greece's demand for the payment of the second instalment of the French loan, \$5,000,000, half of which has been advanced.

In official Greek circles an attitude more favorable to the Entente Allies apparently has been assumed. Reuters' correspondent at Athens telegraphs that simultaneously with the official denial of reports of Greece's hostility toward the Entente Powers came a change in tone of the ministerial press, which is now publishing articles in favor of the Allies. These articles presumably are inspired.

Notwithstanding the drift of opinion, it is maintained that the neutrality of Greece will be adhered to as long as possible. The correspondent says there are indications that any attempt to change the policy of the government would result in the fall of the Cabinet.

Rumania also has undergone a quick change of sentiment, according to an interview in the Milan "Corriere della Sera" with M. Filipescu, leader of the Rumanian Conservatives.

"Two weeks of Bulgarian action in Serbia has brought about a change in Rumanian public opinion which sixteen months of interventionist propaganda failed to do," said M. Filipescu, as quoted in the "Corriere." "The Bulgarians' conduct has shown our people the danger which threatens them. Notwithstanding material difficulties, the sentiment which caused interventionist manifestations is an eloquent expression of the will of the country, which does not want to allow itself to be stifled by Bulgarians and Hungarians."

RUSSIANS ATTACK FIERCELY AS FOE MOVES ON RIGA

Hindenburg Reports Gain South of Tukum Railway.

CZAR FORCES BACK ENEMY IN GALICIA

Storms Trenches and Village, but Is Driven Out by Counter Thrust.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 2.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was thrown back in his attempts to take Riga by an attack from the southwest, is pushing slowly ahead in the thrust from the west. South of the Tukum-Riga railway, Berlin announces, the Germans made further progress on both sides of the river.

But between the present German positions west of Schlok and the Baltic port there lies much muddy ground which is not yet frozen. Here the czar's forces are prepared to resist to the last man in the effort to drive back the invaders, as they were driven back in the previous drives at Riga.

Meanwhile the Russians are attacking vigorously along the rest of the front with a view of diverting von Hindenburg's forces in the north. Before Dvinsk, Berlin says, fierce fighting continues, with the Russians apparently taking the offensive. Along the Stry the czar's forces are offering a stiff resistance.

In Galicia the Russians are putting forth their greatest efforts, for von Bothmer's forces have been weakened by withdrawal of troops for the Serbian campaign. Berlin admits that the enemy succeeded in penetrating German positions at Sienkovec, but says that the trenches and most of the village were retaken in a counter attack. The Russians still hold part of the village.

General Lauenstein's army in the group under Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been placed in a serious predicament along the River Misa owing to the withdrawal of a large number of guns for the Balkan campaign, according to "The Daily Mail" correspondent at Petrograd. The German position at Olai, southwest of Riga, has been rendered untenable, he says.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Berlin says: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of the Tukum-Riga railway our attack made further progress on both sides of the river.

Before Dvinsk fierce fighting continued yesterday. Strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses. The battles between Swenton and Ilsen lakes are still proceeding. Five hundred prisoners fell into our hands.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The Russians attempted to halt our advance west of Czartorsk by a counter attack on a wide front with dense masses of troops. They were driven back with heavy losses. Our attack continued.

At Sienkovec the Russians succeeded in temporarily penetrating positions held by the troops of General von Bothmer. We recaptured our trenches by a counter attack and took more than 600 prisoners. The village of Sienkovec itself was for the greater part recaptured by storm early this morning, after bitter fighting during the night, and 2,000 more prisoners were taken.

TURKS ARM ALBANIAN BANDS

Plan to Aid Bulgaria in Descent on Durazzo.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Athens, Nov. 2.—(Dispatch to "The Morning Post," London). I am informed that Austro-German emissaries, aided by Turks, are arming Albanian bands against the Serbo-Montenegrins. Essad Pasha is to facilitate Bulgaria's descent to Durazzo.

YANKEE CONSUL

RESCUED TWO

Turks Had Marked American and His Wife for Death.

That an American woman and her husband were subjected to atrocities by Turkish soldiers was told yesterday by Michael J. Malamantis, who arrived on the San Guglielmo, of the Pierce Line. He is an American citizen, and until a few months ago was the owner of an olive orchard and a \$50,000 estate near Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Their property destroyed, their servants murdered and themselves subjected to brutal indignities and sentence of death, Malamantis and his wife escaped with their lives only by the intervention of United States Consul Horton at Smyrna.

Malamantis returned to Turkey with his American wife several years ago and bought an estate. About four months ago, he said, Turkish soldiers made a midnight visit to his home during his absence. Rousing out his wife, they demanded the key to the stables, saying they needed a fresh supply of horses. Mrs. Malamantis refused, and they left, cursing her.

A month after this incident the Turkish Governor of the province, four generals of the Turkish army and fifteen policemen descended upon the estate with the accusation that Malamantis was maintaining a rendezvous for rebels. His pleas of innocence and assertion of his American citizenship availed nothing. Hastily cutting a rope from the well, the Turks bound Malamantis, he said, and beat and kicked him into insensibility.

Just before he lost consciousness Malamantis said, the Governor thrust his heavy boot into the American's face and bade him kiss it. When he recovered consciousness his wife lay on the floor near him, bleeding from numerous cuts, and terribly bruised. They were taken to Smyrna and thrown into jail. After several days on starvation rations they were sentenced to death.

Consul Horton intervened and prevented the carrying out of the sentence. With the consul's help Malamantis and his wife reached Vourla on the coast, where there were other refugees. They secured a small sailing boat, and crowding it with 130 fellow sufferers, mostly women and children, set out for England. Fifty miles away, after a three days' trip, during which they were without food, they reached the island and found shelter in a deserted hut, where stale bread sustained them three days more, until the British cruiser Gazelle was sighted.

Mrs. Malamantis rowed out to it and prevailed upon the captain to take the entire party to the Greek island of Mytilene. From there Malamantis and his wife went to Athens and thence home.

SAYS GERMANS OUTDID BELGIUM IN SERBIA

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 2.—Details are beginning to come in of German atrocities after the taking of Belgrade. The Serbian Archimandrite Michael has received from Professor Svetanovich, a well known Serb, a letter describing the first three days of the German occupation. He says that every one was massacred without regard to age or sex. The children, women and old men were shot down, stabbed by bayonet or sword.

A certain number of soldiers were sent out in parties to complete the work of extermination of Serbs left in the city, after native troops were forced to withdraw. From his letter the scenes were worse than in Belgium in the early days of the war.

Berlin, Nov. 2 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—Reports that Bulgarian troops had behaved in a barbarous way during their invasion of Serbia, and that Turkish troops had been sent into Macedonia to occupy Uskub and Veles, are denied by Bulgarian officials, the Overseas News Agency declared to-day.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—The third Italian offensive, launched by 300,000 troops on October 28, has begun to decline, the War Office announced to-day. Repulsed along the whole front, with the loss of 150,000 men, the invader's attacks have weakened and the assaults are no longer general.

The official statement says:

The third Italian attack against our coastal front, which began on October 18 and was renewed with fresh troops on October 28, begins to fail.

The enemy advanced on Sunday against the northern edge of the lofty Dobrovo Plateau with strong forces, which, however, were weak at several points. The attack was in vain, and no longer general.

Though the battle may again flame up, the attempted offensive on the main front, with at least twenty-five infantry divisions (300,000 men), which the Italian command announced with brave words, has collapsed on the unshakable wall of our victorious troops.

On the Isonzo front the battle of a fortnight's duration represented a gain for our arms. Our front throughout is unchanged. Likewise the defenders of the Tyrol and Carinthian fronts retained firmly the positions they have heroically held since the beginning of the war.

The Italians avowed their utmost efforts to break our front in Gorizia, reinforcing their fighting troops with brigades from the Tyrol and other fronts. All the attacks failed, and the Italian losses were heavier than ever.

Through these successes our army has proved again how idle and untenable are all the claims of our erstwhile ally to the southwest frontier territory which he thought he was able to conquer by a treacherous attack in the rear.

In the battles of the second half of October the enemy lost at least 150,000 more men.

BUELOW REPORTED

ON PEACE MISSION

Said To Be in Switzerland to Initiate Negotiations with Aid of Pope.

Belongs, Italy, Nov. 2.—Prince von Buelow, reported to have been sent to Switzerland by the German government to initiate peace negotiations, will remain at Lucerne three or four weeks, says the Bern correspondent of the "Globe." He is to collaborate with Monsignor Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, in drawing up peace proposals which Pope Benedict may submit to the Entente powers.

The newspaper asserts that the Pontiff himself is now engaged in combining into one precise and definite plan the most promising features of various projects for mediation which have been suggested. The paper revives the report that the Pope will seek to induce President Wilson to act simultaneously with him in intervention in behalf of peace.

Rome, Nov. 2.—Information given out at the Vatican to-day is that Monsignor Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, was sent by the Vatican to Switzerland merely to arrange for an exchange of prisoners and civilians between the two groups of belligerents and had no mission concerning peace.

The newspapers say that Prince von Buelow has asked the Italian government for a safe conduct to Spain.

BRITAIN IS ASKED FOR EXPLANATION

Lansing Directs Page to Get Reasons for Seizure of Hocking.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 2.—Officials admitted to-day that the transfer of the Hocking to American registry last July was so irregular that this government would be seriously embarrassed in protesting to the British government against the seizure of the vessel. Secretary Lansing directed Ambassador Page to-day to ask reasons for the seizure, but he has not determined what action will be taken.

There is strong evidence that the

Hocking and ten other vessels owned by the American Transatlantic Company were placed under American registry solely to obtain the protection of the United States government in case of seizure. The Hocking was originally a Dutch ship, but was placed under the Swedish flag early in the war through sale to Albert Jensen, who was later imprisoned in Sweden for violating Swedish neutrality in contraband trade with Germany.

Officials of the Department of Commerce believe that the American Transatlantic Company is American in name only, and is, in fact, owned by Hugo Stinnes, who is well known in shipping circles in Hamburg and lives at Mulheim, Germany, not far from the great Krupp works.

The British government, it is understood, seized the ship under the Order in Council of October 20, which announced that the article of the Declaration of London providing that the neutral or enemy character of a ship should be determined by the flag she was entitled to fly, should be suspended, and that the "rules and principles formerly observed" in the prize courts should govern.

Publication of the letters, Mr. Whitlock says, greatly embarrassed him in Brussels with the German authorities, although he adds that the latter now seem satisfied with his explanation and that there is no indication of further difficulty.

Referring to reports from London that there was evidence of bad faith by the German authorities before the execution took place, the minister says that the legation officially received no pledge or promise that it would be kept informed of the disposition of the case. There were no conversations of a diplomatic character, he explains, the only remarks passing between an employee of the legation and a subordinate German official.

With the exception of the plea for mercy which Mr. Whitlock himself addressed to the German military governor, there was no step in which the German authorities showed any discourtesy.

Officials here look on the incident as closed. They do not believe Mr. Whitlock's usefulness in Belgium will be impaired, although they realize he has been placed in an uncomfortable position.

NO GERMAN PLEDGE GIVEN TO WHITLOCK

Minister Says Report on Cavell Case Was Not Meant for Publication.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, has transmitted a long report to Washington, reviewing in detail the steps taken by him and members of his legation staff in connection with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

The minister declares that his reports constituted merely a recital of facts without expression of opinion, and that he had submitted them to Ambassador Page, at London, for information, but not for publication.

In the natural course the ambassador, reporting on the case of British subjects by American diplomatic officers, transmitted the documents to the British Foreign Office, which made them public.

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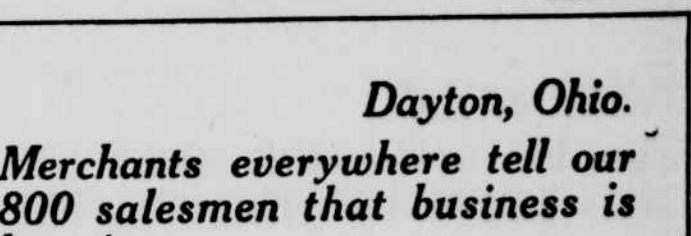
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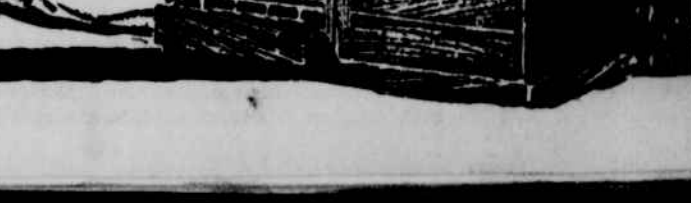
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